USE OF INFORMATION RESOURCES OF PURE SCIENCE RESEARCH SCHOLAR IN UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE: A STUDY

Khaisar, Muneebulla Khan and Raju, C.

1. Introduction:

Research is a systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. A library is the backbone of any research organization. It can be said that without libraries, nether a research project can selected nor current one can be completed or reported well without timely and proper information flow at all stages of research development activities. Research can be successfully carried out only when the necessary information is provided to research scholar as and when they need. It is very different to satisfy the information needs of research scholar in scientific disciplines due to many factors the exponential growth of literature its complexity, scattering of literature, language barriers, multidisciplinary nature, etc. So it is very important to study the information needs of research scholar in areas of science and technology. As research and knowledge become more interdisciplinary, libraries attached to research facility became increasing well suited to the conduct of research and they are becoming absolute for the research activities that create knowledge and for organizing the product of research. Meeting the interdisciplinary needs of today's library users begins with understanding the activities that create these needs and their place in the knowledge system.

2. Mysore University Library:

Mysore University library is one of the oldest and largest University Library in the country and Mother of other University Libraries in Karnataka. The Library started functioning in the year 1918. It has a glorious record of 96 years of worthy service with resource collection 6.2 Lakhs volumes in its systems today. The inception collection of the library was around 2311 books which was housed in Jubilee building and later moved to Maharaja's college campus and finally the library shifted to new building at Manasagangotri Campus in 1965. Foundation stone of this functional building was laid by first UGC Chairman Prof. C. D. Deshmukh on 11th July 1960. It was inaugurated by the then President of India Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan on 7th Dec. 1965.

Mysore university library has collection of 6.2 lakhs covering books, reference work journals back volumes. In additional, the individual constituent colleges/institutes and departments maintain their own book collections amounting to another 4 lacks. The e-resource portal developed by the library facilities access to 6500 UGC-INFONET E-journals, 700 open access journals, 17000 licensed e-books, Lakhs of open access e-books , a

number of databases, e-theses, institutional repositories and other information sources. The library has set up a carrier information resources centre and learning resources centre for visually challenged.

3.Information Resources Definitions:

Information resources are, 'the available data, technology, people and processes within an organization to be used by the manger to perform business processes and tasks. This being the case, are some specific examples of resources that are found in institutions and Higher Education (HE) systems:

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the earliest historical meaning of the word information in English was the act of informing, or giving form or shape to the mind, as in education, instruction, or training; Information resources are defined as the data and information used by an organization.

A resource is a source from which benefit is produced. Typically resources are materials, services, staff, or other assets that are transformed to produce benefit and in the process may be consumed or made unavailable. Benefits of resource utilization may include increased wealth, meeting needs or wants, proper functioning of a system, or enhanced well being. From a human perspective a natural resource is anything obtained from the environment to satisfy human needs and wants. From a broader biological or ecological perspective a resource satisfies the needs of a living organism.

An information source is a source of information for somebody, i.e. anything that might inform a person about something or provide knowledge about it. Different types of questions require different sources of information. Information sources may be observations, people, speeches, documents, pictures, organizations, websites, etc. They may be primary sources, secondary sources, and tertiary sources and so on.

In general, Web pages and documents on the Internet that provides useful information. While an online resource is typically data and educational in nature, any support software available online can also be considered a resource.

Digital information resources are those resources whose deal with both born digital and digitized materials which can be either accessible from libraries in house database or from the world-wide-web, the born digital materials includes; e-books, e-journal, e-news paper, e-magazine, thesis, dissertations, reports, website, www-resources and other related materials which can be considered necessary by the user, researcher, informational professional or even by the library management itself; on the other hand digitized materials means converting the materials from other format into digital format; in that case materials must have preserve the copy right law, for both the born digital and digitized format, some resources will be permissible to furnish information in full text and others will be limited to metadata and some resources will be freely accessible for anyone from anywhere in the world and others will have limited accessibility due to the libraries policy and for cost related issues and also for the authentification.

4.Role of Information in the Academic Field :

The academic field information plays a vital role. The process of knowledge generation

helps in the development of academic field. Researcher in the academic field makes use of information to cover various aspects of learning, teaching and research. Information has to be constantly flowing in to the academic field for research and other developmental studies. Teaching and learning are two activities in which information generation is made possible. Information should be provided to the academic community as it is a component of their existence. The academic field in a higher education institution such as the universities mainly research scholars.

5. Scope of the Study:

The scope of the present study will be or use information facilities for researcher in Basic science. Hence, the study may not be extendable to other category of users. The researcher intends to cover all type of research scholar like full time, part time and FIP (Faculty Improvement Programmes) scholars. The scope of the study is confined to the selected discipline such as Chemistry; Mathematics; Physics; Botany & Zoology in University of Mysore campus.

6. Objective of the study:

The major objectives of the study are:

1. To study of research in the field of pure science research scholar
2. To identify the purpose and frequency of visit to the library
3. To identify the nature of information requirement and type of information sources used by research scholar
4. To identify the nature of communication channels used by the research scholar to share research information
5. To understanding users utilization of various information services provided in the library

7.Methodology:

Keeping in view the above objectives, structured questionnaire was administered to collect the details about the attitude of respondents towards the information facility to pure science (Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics and Botany & Zoology) Research scholar of the University of Mysore Campus, Manasagangotri. Totally 150 questionnaires were distributed among research scholar, out of which 135 filled questionnaires were received back. This constitutes 90 % of the total response and same was used for analysis.

8. Results and Discussions:

8.1Gender – wise distribution of respondents

Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentages of Respondents
Male	87	64.44%
Female	48	35.56%
Total	135	100%

The above table shows that out of 135 respondents, 87(64.44 %) of the respondents are male and remaining i.e. 48 (35.56%) of the respondents are female respondents.

8.2 Frequency of library visit by the respondents

Frequency	Number of Respondents	Percentages of Respondents
Daily	78	57.78%
Twice a week	32	23.70%
Once a week	21	15.56%
Occasionally	4	2.96%
Total	135	100%

The table 2 clearly shows that 78 (57.78%) respondents are visiting Library daily, and 32 (23.70%) respondents visiting Library twice a week, 21(15.56%) respondents visiting Library once in a week, and 4 (2.96%) respondents are visiting Library in occasionally.

8.3 Purpose of library information resources

Purpose of using the library	Number of Respondents	Percentages of Respondents
Prepare research work	70	51.85%
Reading / writing research proposal, report	64	47.41%
Preparation for seminar, conference and workshop	50	37.04%
Preparing access to research and teaching materials	34	25.19%
For collecting general information	16	11.85%
To access audio / visual resources/ materials	24	17.78%

The purpose of using of library information resources by research scholar has been summarized in the table – 3. The table – 3 reveals 70 (51.85%) of the respondents use resources for purpose of prepare research theses, 64 (47.41%) use resources reading / writing research proposal, report, 50 (37.04%) use resources Preparation for seminar, conference and workshop, 34 (25.19%) use resources Preparing access to research and teaching materials, 16 (11.85%) use resources For collecting general information, 24 (17.78%) To access audio / visual resources/ materials.

8.4Research scholar of current information from different channels their responds indifferent forms

Rank	Current Information Channels	No of Researchers	Percentages
1	Internet	72	53.33%
2	Journal Databases	88	65.19%
3	Communication with colleagues / experts	65	48.15%
4	Attending conference / seminar / workshops	59	43.70%
5	Other institution	43	31.85%
6	Audio – visual media	44	32.59%

That table – 4 shows that Journals articles were the means through which all researchers 88(65.19%) obtain current information. Percentage of researchers use internet for current information is 72(53.33%) and the other means in the order of preferences are. Communication with colleagues/ experts' 65(48.15%), attending conference / seminars workshops 59 (43.70%) other institution 43(31.85%), and finally audio – visual media 44(32.59%)

8.5Rating of library services by the respondents

Library Services	No of Researchers	Percentages
Very well	69	51.11%
Fair well	38	28.15%
Not very well	28	20.74%
Total	135	100

That table - 5 shows that respondents were rate the services and overall performance of their university libraries more than 69 (51.11%) research scholar rate services very well 38 (28.15%) as fairly well and only28 (20.74%) rate the library services not very well.

8.6 Use of Electronic Information Resources by research scholar

Sl No	E- Data bases information	Research Scholar	Frequency
1	E-Journals	58	42.96%
2	E-data archives	53	39.26%
3	E-thesis	52	38.52%
4	E-books	48	35.56%
6	E-bibliographic databases	42	31.11%
5	E-research reports	36	26.67%
7	Gray literature	29	21.48%
8	E-manuscripts	25	18.52%
9	E-maps	21	15.56%

The use of various types' electronic information resources by research scholar has been summarized in the table-6. The table -6 depicts that 58 (42.96%) the next is for e-database archive 53 (39.26%), e-thesis 52 (38.52%), e-books 48 (35.56%), e-bibliography databases 42 (31.11%), e-research reports 36(26.67%), gray literature 29(21.48%), e-manuscripts 25 (18.52%) and e-maps 21(15.56%). The table also highlights that research scholar use e-journals to large extent compared to other type resources.

8.7Frequency of use different databases

Use type of Database Systems	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	Total
OPAC: UOM Library	8(5.93%)	15(11.11%)	48(35.56%)	64(47.41%)	135(100%)
J-Gate Plus	14 (10.37%)	21(15.56%)	42(31.11%)	58(42.96%)	135(100%)
Web of Science	13(9.63%)	22(16.30%)	44(32.59%)	56(41.48%)	135(100%)
SciFinder	6(4.44%)	19(14.07%)	48(35.56%)	62(45.93%)	135(100%)
MathSciNet	17(12.59%)	34(25.19%)	48(35.56%)	36(26.67%)	135(100%)
Google Scholar	21(15.56%)	33(24.44%)	45(33.33%)	36(26.67%)	135(100%)
Analytical Abstracts	28(20.74%)	42(31.11%)	40(29.63%)	25(18.52%)	135(100%)
Chemical Hazards in Industry	10(7.41%)	21(15.56%)	62(45.93%)	42(31.11%)	135(100%)
ChemSpider	13(9.63%)	25(18.52%)	56(41.48%)	41(30.37%)	135(100%)
ChemSpider Synthetic Pages	19(14.07%)	48(35.56%)	36(26.67%)	32(23.70%)	135(100%)
Laboratory Hazards Bulletin	28(20.74%)	42(31.11%)	40(29.63%)	25(18.52%)	135(100%)

Information services provided to the research scholar by library departments are grouped into the eleven categories and user's responds about their awareness and use have been presented in table – 7 which reveals that respondents were aware of and user services the most i.e. The above table shows that out of the many features given in the table for only few databases such as OPAC, University Library, J-Gate Plus, JCC@ UGC INFONET and Web of Science databases are the respondents rated as excellent and Remaining all other features was rated as good. It is also found from the table that majority of the respondents good and fair rated the different database system information.

8.8 Various methods by which respondents know about the new arrivals

Methods	No of Researchers	Percentages
Library Website	48	35.56%
Through library staff	33	24.44%
Through friends	21	15.56%
Through notification	18	13.33%
Through display	15	11.11%
Total	135	100%

How the research scholar knows the new arrivals has been summarized in the form of table-8. Majority 48 (35.56%) respondent know about the new arrivals in the library website, 33 (24.44%) respondents through library staff, 21(15.56%) respondent Through friends, 18 (13.33%) respondent through notification, 15 (11.11%) Through display percent respectively.

8.9 Rating of satisfaction towards the response of the library

Rate of satisfaction	No of Researchers	Percentages
Highly satisfaction	54	40.11%
Satisfactory	42	31.11%
Not satisfactory	39	28.89%
Total	135	100%

The data of satisfaction (table - 9) level of library that response of research scholar is highly satisfactory 54 (40.11%), According to 42 (31.11%) research scholar responds library facility are satisfactory level. 39 (28.89%) persons respond library facility not satisfactory.

9. Findings:

1. More than 64 % of the research scholar are male
2. It was observed that nearly 78 (57.78%) research scholars visit University Library daily.
3. Major reason for using the library by research scholar is to keep –up to date' as first need which is followed next.
4. It is found from the study that 88 (65.19%) of respondents getting current information through Journal databases.
5. Overall performance of University Library more than 69 (51.11%) research scholar rate the services very well. 28 (20.74%) Research scholar rate the library services not very well
6. Research scholar response of the library services and facilities are highly satisfactory 54 (40.11%). and 39 (28.89%) the responds are library facility not satisfactory.

10. Conclusion:

The present trend is towards the Introduction information resources centre. Information search in the disciplinary domain of knowledge is difficult for users unless proper instructions for collecting information in such science fields are provide. Library is essential institution for the communication of scientific and technology ideas. They identify collect organize, store and disseminate specialized science information and make it available to the right persons at the right time and in the right form. It is a well known fact that libraries are always of its users. Since the university library are engaged in pure science information. Their libraries are more concerned with providing specialized information resources services to its users. Affordable access to current and relevant information is essential for the best research outcomes. In order to increase the use of library facilities by the research scholar, each library has to have compulsory user awareness programmes from time to time. The above finding provide valuate guideline to the information professional who provide information resource services to information's engaged with pure science research scholars.

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